STREET, PRODUCT OR SEC.

The foregoing notice is not intended to include any agents or us that we now employ or have beretelore employed in this case only who have performed such service in other parts

THE REVENUES AND FINANCES

The opposition journals are endeavoring to raise a mountain of difference between the views of the President and Secretary of the Treasury upon the subject of the tariff. That there is a difference in the opinions of these distinguished men is not to be desied, and the fact that it candidly appears in the state papers which they have respectively submitted to Congress, so far from being the subject of censure, is honorable to the integrity of both of them. The attempt to exaggerate the difference into something momentous and irreconcilable may impose upon the credulity of the ignorant, but cannot affect the opinions of men who are at all conversant with the subject of the tariff.

Upon fundamental doctrines there is no difference between the opinions of the President and the Secretary. It is only in regard to details and modes that they differ in a single particular; and in this respect these two leading democrats differ precisely as democrats have differed and have agreed to differ from the beginning of the tariff controversy.

Upon assential doctrines, we repeat, there is no variance between the views of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Cobb. They both agree in declaring that imposts should be laid for the object of revenue, and not for the object of protection. They both agree in desiring that the least possible tax should be imposed upon the country in the form of a tariff. In a word, they both desire that as small a taxation shall be imposed upon the trade of the country as possible consistently with the necessities of the treasury, and that whatever tax may be necessary shall be imposed directly and immediately for revenue, affording no other protection than what is incidental and consequential from a revenue tariff.

This is as far as the doctrines of the democratic party, as announced in its national platforms, have ever gone. This is the whole sum and substance of all the formally proclaimed canons of the natio, al organization, running through a period of now thirty years. Upon these fundamental doctrines the President and Secretary are in full accord. Indeed, they are not only agreed upon these general principles but upon all special principles also, we believe, save upon the single question of specific or ad valorem duties.

There are those who think that specific duties are invariably protective; and that, inasmuch as the President inclines to prefer this mode of levying imposts upon sundry articles of commerce. he is a confirmed protectionist. We have already denied the inference, in showing that the President subscribes to the opinion that duties ought to be levied with the object of revenue and not with the object of protection. The main proposition is also untrue. The ad valorem duty is a duty levied by per centage upon the value of articles of importation; and rises or falls as that value fluctuates. The specific duty is levied on the article with reference to its average value in the market. and remains a fixed duty, whether the article rises or falls. If the average price of an article is a dollar and it is desired to levy a duty of twenty-five per, cent, upon it : a tariff law framed on the ad valorem principle would declare that the article should pay a duty of twenty-five per cent.; while a law framed on the specific duty principle would declare that the article should pay twenty-five cents. Now, if the article went up in price to a dollar and a quarter, the ad valorem duty would impose a tariff of thirty-one and a quarter cents upon it; whereas the specific duty would impose, still, only twenty-five cents—show ing that the advalorem duty may be more protective than the specific duty. So with regard to all articles. As long as they remain at their average prices, the ticle went up in price to a dollar and a quarter, the the specific duty. So with regard to all articles. As long as they remain at their average prices, the specific duty is no more nor less protective than the ad valorem. As long as prices remain above their average figure, the specific duty is less protective than the ad valorem. It is only when prices fall below their average rates, in great convulsions happening at intervals of fifteen or twenty years, that the specific duty becomes more protective than the ad valorem.

We do not desire to be understood as putting forth an argument in favor of specific duties. Our object is simply to show that a specific duty and a protective duty is not identical; and that it is only from the accidents of commerce that the former, on rare occasions, become more protective than ad valorem duties.

Indeed, many of the stoutest opponents of a proective policy are found to advocate specific duties. If the object be to levy a protective tariff, it may be accomplished as readily by ad valorem as by specific duties; and if the object be to get revenue only, it is not at all necessary to eschew specific duties : for there are many anti-protectionists who prefer this species of import as a means of getting revenue to ad valorem duties. The leading ground on which these men prefer specific duties is that they avoid the vast labor of official appraisements of imported goods, and the whole round of frauds systematically perpetrated upon the customs under ad valorem duties. It is simply idle, therefore, to confound specific with protective duties, and to treat the advocate of the one as a disciple of the other.

For men, who seek revenue and oppose a protective policy, to differ with each other on the subject of specific and ad valorem duties, is simply to differ as to the means of accomplishing the same end. If both have been framed for revenue, an ad valorem tariff is just as protective as a specific duty tariff, when prices are at their average standard; is more protective when prices are above their average rd; and is less protective only at times when prices fall below their average standard.

We have thought it incumbent upon us to throw ot these remarks as an offset to the industrious efforts continually made by the opposition press to represent the President as having taken a stand for

the tariff. They both agree in looking only for revby Congress. They both agree that the increase should be as small as possible to accomplish the object jointly sought. They differ only as to mode and manner, the principle of protection not entering into the object of either, and being involved only incidentally and consequently, but as much in the proposition of the Secretary as in that of the President.

Nor is it an unusual thing for the President and secretary of the Treasury to differ on the subject of the tariff with reference to mode and manner. Full as important a difference existed, if we are not mistaken, between the views of Mr. Pierce and Mr. Guthrie in this respect, to go no farther back into the past.

SECRETARY TOUCEY.

[From the Philadelphia Argus, Dec. 11.]
This gentleman, by his official promptness and ability gaining "golden opinions from all sorts of people. Even the organs of the republican party are compelled to raise him. The North American, of this city, contains, his morning, the annexed article:

this morning, the annexed article:
 "OFFICIAL PROMPTNESS.—It affords us pleasure, in these days of red-tapeism, to notice the business-like alacrity of Secretary Toucey, in a matter connected with the interests of our city. The steamship City of Richmond, of this port, it may be remembered, was very seriously injured by collision with the United States steamer Arctic, in the Elizabeth river, below Norfolk, about two months since. Mr. Toucey, upon learning, from an investigation of the matter, that the fault of the collision was with the government vessel, immediately apprised the owners the government vessel, immediately apprised the owners of the City of Richmond that he had transmitted an order to the commandant of the navy-yard, at this city, to thoroughly repair all damages. This has been effectually done, and the steamer has resumed her trips to Norfolk and Richmond."

HON. HENRY M. PHILLIPS. - "The elevation of this gen tleman (says the Philadelphia Argus) to the Committe of Ways and Means in the national House of Representa tives, one of the most important positions in the government at Washington, is received with much satisfaction by the democratic party and the public generally. Mr Phillips, during his brief congressional career, has gained a reputation for ability, industry, and integrity which would honor any man in the land, and his selection for the responsible place named was a well deserved compliment. Many important questions must come befor this committee during the present winter, and we ven ture the assertion that no man in Congress will grasp them more understandingly, or deal with them a ustly, than Mr. Phillips.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

New York, December 12, 1858.

All classes of the community feel justly indignant and angry at the insults to our nation and flag offered by the Nicaraguan authorities and the British naval officers, at Greytown, as reported by the steamer Washington, which arrived here yesterday afternoon, from Aspinwall. Except last spring when the "outrages in the Gulf' roused the popular pride to such an extent, I never remember to have seen our people more excited than they were when the Washington's report was published. It is clear, if the report is strictly accurate, first, that, in the teeth of Gen. Cass's able and dignified letter to Gen. Lamar, Nicaragua has dared to close, and keep closed, the transit route across her territory; second, that Great Britain countenances and supports her in her insolent defiance of the United States; third, that Great Britain exercises a protectorate over Nicaragua in violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and in direct opposition to the oft-repeated determination of this country; and, fourth, that British naval officers have deliberately insulted our flag by boarding one American ship, and chasing by armed boats New York, December 12, 1858 naval officers have deliberately insulted our flag by boarding one American ship, and chasing by armed boats another American vessel in a neutral port in time of peace. However we may deplore the sufferings and wrongs of three passengers on the Washington who were thus prevented from proceeding to their destination on lawful business, I think that the occurrence in itself will be productive of good, by thus forcibly showing to Congress the necessity for speedy and vigorous action in accordance with the recommendations of the President's message with reference to Central America. The fact that the Hermann was not at San Juan del Sur to take the cassengers on to San Francisco may be a just ground the passengers on to San Francisco may be a just ground of complaint against the Transit Company, and expose them to censure for bad faith, or want of due diligence; them to censure for ban hath, or want of the dingence; but I cannot see how it excuses the Nicaraguan authorities for treating our citizens as if they were a set of robbers and murderers, to be watched and guarited by files of soldiers; or how it justifies British officers in boarding and pursuing our vessels and asking unwarrantable questions as to their passen-gers and cargo in a port where our rights are certainly qual, if not superior, to theirs.

I have heard it stated by one who is well informed as

The Courrier dae East Unis and those Frenchmen who are known to be best informed as to the wishes and policy of his Imperial Majesty, are very loud in their censure of the President's Mexican policy, "cate politique de bandit," as they politely term it. They seem thoroughly convinced that "I Empereur-r-r-r" will do something very energetic and decided if the President's recommendations are carried out; and they are of opinion that Spain has a perfect right to take Vera Cruz, or Tampico, or both; that Françe has a right to assist her Catholic Majesty in thus invading the American continent, and that the United States have no right whatever to say may or interfere in any shape. The immense steam fleet and gigantic army which I Empereur-r-r has at his disposal, now unemployed and eager for something to do, are hinted at significantly, as if to tell us, "There's a rod which you will feel if you are not good boys, and lie still, when I Empereur-r-r wishes you it." It may not have struck these valiant Gauls that the United States having said "We won't permit foreigners to interfere on this continent or obtain any dominion, however temporary," they will very certainly keep their word, and make both Done and Mounseers go home, sorry that they ever ventured so far. To him the probability of such a result to the French gentlemen is only to bring a storm about one's ears of rapidly-uttered allusions to la grande nation, and the necessity for any power on earth to stop in its course when I Empereur-r-r says "halte lâ." The Emperor not having as yet pronounced these ominous words to the United States, there is no need for immediate alarm, or abandonment of what we believe to be our duty and our interest on our own continent.

Our money market is very dull. Stocks closed weakly yesterday afternoon, and a tumble is confidently expected by the knowing ones before the end of the week. My own ideas are that very early in the week we shall see the bears in the ascendant.

SLAVERY IN ALABAMA.

[From the Wetumpka Speciator, Dec. 7.]

Joab, a slave belonging to Senator Fitzpatrick, brought his cotton crop to Webumpka on last Saturday, and sold it to Bryan & Cater for one hundred and sixty dollars in it to Bryan & Cafer for one hundred and sixty dollars in clean cash. This case makes a very pretty contrast to the one reported in the New York papers, where thousands of women and children gathered together to seek I read where there was no bread. This is Joab's spending money; there is no need of his laying up for old age or decrepitude. The hand of a kind master stands between him and want, and no tisions of famished wife and starving children haunt his future.

fers specific duties in many cases to ad valorem.

The views of himself and Mr. Cobb have been respectively developed with reference to the probable necessity of deriving an increased revenue from aterest payable on the 1st of January next on the

CONGRESSIONAL.

Thirty-Fifth Congress--Second Session MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1858.

SENATE.

Mr. Serastian, of Arkaneas, and Mr. Benjamin, of ouisiana, appeared in their seats. EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION

sage was received from the President of the Uni-A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting a copy of the treaty with the kingdom of Siam, concluded the 29th May, 1856, and proclaimed the 15th August last, calling the attention of Congress to the necessity of an act carrying into effect the provisions of the second article of said treaty; conferring certain political powers upon the consul of the United States who may be appointed to reside at Eangkok, and suggesting that the extension to the kingdom of Siam of the provisions of the act to carry inte effect certain provisions in the treaties between the United States and China and the Ottoman Porte, giving certain judicial powers to ministers and consuls of the United States in these countries. that might obvisite the provisions

States and China and the Ottoman Porte, giving certain judicial powers to ministers and consuls of the United States in those countries, that might obviate the necessity of any other legislation upon the subject; which was read, and, on motion by Mr. MASON, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The PRESIDENT of the Senate laid before the body a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of the Interior, made in compliance with a resolution of the 12th of June, 1853, calling for the amount of money paid for pensions in each of the States and Territories since the commencement of the present government.

in each of the States and Territories since the com-mencement of the present government.

[This document furnishes the information in detail, giving the various laws under which pensions, naval and military, have been paid, amounting in the total to \$86,376,087 56. The amount paid to New York was \$16,809,735 08, to Maryland \$7,182,099 92, Maine \$4,999,532 24, Connecticut \$5,081,281 13, Massachusetts \$7,182,099, 92, Pennsylvania \$6,475,926 59, Virginia \$6,747,076, Vermont \$4,605,567]

THE STANDING COMMITTEES. The Senate proceeded to the selection of the standing

On motion by Mr. SEWARD, the rule requiring the ote to be by ballot was dispensed with.

Mr. ALLEN then sent to the Chair the following list

mittees as having been agreed upon : On Foreign Relations-Mossre, Mason, Douglas, Slidell, Polk, Critonden, Seward, Foot.
On Franzes—Moars. Henter, Pearce, Gwin, Bright, Hammond, Frascuden, Cameron.
On Commerce—Messrs. Clay, Bigier, Toomba, Reid, Allen, Hamlin,

ary Affairs and the Militia Mosars. Davis, Fuzpatrick Arkansas Chesnut, Broderick, Wilson, King. Johnson of Arkansas, Chesnut, Broderick, Wilson, King.
On Nasad Affairs—Measrs. Mallery, Thomson of New Jersey, Sidell, Allen, Hammond, Bell, Halo.
On the Judiciary—Measrs. Bayard, Pugh, Benjamin, Green, Cling-

On the Judiciary—Mesers. Rayard, Pugh, Benjamin, Green, Clingman, Collamor, Trumbull.

On Post Officer and Post Roads—Mesers. Yulco, Bigler, Gwin, Rice, Ward, Rale, Dixon.

On Public Lands—Mesers. Stewart, Johnson of Arkanze, Pugh, Johnson of Tennessoe, Chennet, Foster, Harlan.

On Private Land Claims—Mesers. Benjamin, Polk, Shields, Thompson of Kentucky, Darkes.

On Indian Affairs—Mesers. Schastlan, Brown, Fitch, Rice, Bell, Houston, Doubtille.

Houston, Bosillie.
On Pensions—Mesers. Jones, Thomson of New Jersey, Clay, Bates, Thompson of Kentucky, Foster, King.
On Recolutionary Claims—Moeses. Shields, Bates, Crittenden, Durkes, Chandler. kes, Chandier.

On Cto-ms—Messrs, Iverson, Mallory, Ward, Stmmons, Clark,
On the District of Columbia—Messrs, Brown, Mason, Johnson of
Connesses, Yules, Konneddy, Hamin, Wilson,
On Fadents and the Patent Office—Messrs, Reid, Thomson of New
Jersey, Toomba, Simmons, Trumbult,
On Fadic Institutings and Grounds—Messrs, Bright, Davis, Douglas,

unedy, Clark.

On Territories—Messrs. Green, Douglas, Jones, Sebustian, Fitzpat

On Territories—Messrs. Green, Douglas, Jones, Sebastian, Fitzpatrick, Collamer, Wade.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Messrs Wright, Johnson of Tonnessee, Bixon.

On Printing—Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Clingman, Cameron,
On Engroused Bulls—Messrs. Wright, Bigler, Harlan.
On Excelled Bills—Messrs. Jones, Brown, Doolittle.
On the Library—Messrs. Pearce, Bayard, Fessenden.

The above list was adopted by the following vote

The above 1st was anoped by the following voc.

YEAS — Mesars Allen, Bates, Bayard, Bonjamin, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Filch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hamond, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, Mason, Pearce, Foik, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Shiends, Skidell, Stuart, Thomson of New Jersey, Ward, and Wright—31.

NAYS—Mesars Bell, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collemer, Dixon, Doubtitle, Fessendon, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamin, Harlan, King, Seward, Summons, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—20. Mr. CLINGMAN asked to be excused from service o

the Committee on Printing. He was opposed to the circulation of these documents, and he did not think it fair that he should be placed upon that committee, where he would have to bear a share of the responsibility of their

would have to bear a share of the responsivity of the circulation.

Mr. GWIN hoped the request of the senator from North Carolina would be granted, and that the Chair would appoint his successor.

Mr. ALLEN expressed the hope that the senator from North Carolina [Mr. CLINGMAN] would reconsider the subject and consent to serve.

Mr. CAMERON hoped the senator from North Carolina

Mr. CAMERON hoped the senator from North Carolina would remain on the committee. He (Mr. C.) could assure the senator that he was as much opposed to the circulation of documents not imperatively called for as that senator could possibly be. It was time, he thought, to put a stop to such useless expenditure of the public money; and, if the senator would consent to serve, he (Mr. C.) could assure him of his hearty co-operation in checking the abuse complained of.

Mr. FITCH remarked that if that was a sufficient reason for excusing the senator from North Carolina, he

art. Filed remarks that it that was a sufficient rea-son for excusing the senator from North Carolina, he ought to be excused for the same reason, for he was equally opposed to the immense circulation of public documents. Let the action of that committee be what it may, it is complained of both by Congress and by the The question being taken, the request of Mr. CLING-

MAN was agreed to.
Mr. IVERSON moved that the chair be authorized to appoint an additional member on the Committee of Claims. The committee now consisted of five, which was too small, and he did not care about having it enlarged to seven; one additional member would

The CHAIR stated that unanimous consent would be

Mr. MASON objected to suspending the rule.

Mr. IVERSON then gave notice that he should on som

Mr. MASON objected to suspending the rule.

Mr. IVERSON then gave notice that he should on some future day move to change the rule so as to allow an additional member to that committee.

Mr. BRODERICK remarked that upon examining the list of committees he discovered that the State of California was not represented on the Committee on Public Lands, which was the most important committee of all to that State. Last year, at the request of his colleague, he was placed upon that committee; he attended all its meetings, and when any business was referred to him he attended to it. He made no objection to being left off of the committee, but he thought his colleague ought to be appointed; and he accordingly moved that his colleague be added to that committee.

The CHAIR stated that, as the committee was now full, the motion would not be in order.

the motion would not be in orde MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS.

The following memorials and petitions were presented and appropriately referred:

By Mr. BROWN: From Oscar J. E. Stewart, setting forth that his slave was the inventor of a useful agricultural machine, for which the Commissioner of Patents refused a patent, on the ground that a machine invented by a slave, though it be new and useful, could not be in the present state of the law patented; and asking that the patent laws may be so amended that a patent may issue to the master.

Also, from Jonas P. Levy, asking the immediate attention of Congress to his claim against Mexico.

Also, from Ellinor Gardiner, asking compensation for property destroyed during the war wift Great Britain.

By Mr. HAMMOND: From Wm. E. Haskill, asking to be allowed the commutation pay due his ancestor.

Also, from James E. Holmes, asking an extension of his patent for an improvement in the construction of chairs for invalids.

By Mr. HAMLIN: From the heirs of John Waire, a

By Mr. HAMLIN: From the heirs of John Waips, By Mr. HAMLIN: From the helts of John Waige, a soldier of the revolution, praying to be allowed a pension. Also, from Mary Festherston, widow of a boatswain in the navy, asking to be allowed a half-pay pension. Also, from Benjamin Chadbron, asking to be allowed the difference between the amount of pension he received and the amount he should have received for a total disa-

bility.

A large number of memorials were also presented by Messrs. TRUMBULL, CAMERON, STUART, SHIELDS, GREEN, WILSON, and IVERSON; and sundry papers were withdrawn from the files and referred to appropriate

By Mr. BROWN: A bill conferring certain powers on the corporations of Washington and Georgetown, in the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MASON: A bill to equalize the compensation of the ministers of the United States to France and England, respectively, between the lat day of July, 1855, and the 6th day of January, 1857.

Also, a bill to regulate the elections of Senators. By Mr. BIGLER: A bill for the relief of Henry G. arter, administrator of Curtis Gull, decessed.

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a bill for the relief of Wm. Wallsee, of Blitnois; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Eensions.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill for the relief of Lewis Case Forsyft; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CRITTENDEN introduced a bill for the relief of Francis Dainese; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. SEWARD introduced a bill for the relief of Jane Yerry; which was read twice and referred to the Commit-

Perry; which was read twice and referred to the Co-tee on Pensions.

Mr. CLINGMAN submitted the following preamble and resolution, and asked their immediate consideration: Wherear the President, in his meange to Congress of December 34, 1867, expressed himself in relation to the Clay ton Bulwer treaty in

Whereas the President, in his message to Congress of December 3d, 1867, expressed himself in relation to the Clayton Belwer treaty in the following language:

"The fact is that when two nations like Great Britain and the United States, mutually desirous as they are, and I trust ever may be, of maintaining the most friendly relations with each other, have unfortunately concluded a treaty which they understand in senses directly opposite, the wisest course is to stronget such a treaty by mutual consent and to commonies anew. Has this been done promptly all difficulties in Central America would most probably, cre this, have been adjusted to the antisfaction of both parties. The time spent in discussing the meaning of the Chayton and Bulver treaty would have been devoted to this praiseworthy purpose, and the task would have been the more easily accomplished: because the bitreet of the two countries in Central America is identical, being confined to accurring safe transits over all the route across the Isthmus.

"Whilst entertaining these sentiments I shall, nevertheless, not refuse to contribute to any reasonable adjustment of the Central American questions which is not practically inconsistent with the American interpretation of the treaty. Overtures for this purpose have been recently made by the British government in a friendly sprint, which i cordially reciprocate; but whether this conewed effort will result in success, I am not yet prepared to express an opinion. A brief period will determine."

And whereas the President, in his message of December 6, 1868, state that—

"I am truly sorry I caunot also inform you that the complications between Great Britain and the United States, artising out of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty of April, 1850, have been finally adjusted.

"At the commencement of your last session I had reason to hope that, emancipating themselves from further unaveiling discussions, the two governments would proceed to settle the Central American questions in a practical manner, slike honorable and satisfactory to both; and this hope I have not yet abandoned. In my last annual message I stated that overtures had been made by the British government for this purpose in a friendly spirit, which I cordulty reciprocated. Their proposal was to withdraw these guestions from direct negotiations between the two governments; but to accomplish the same object by a negotiation between the British government and each of the Central American Republics whose territorial interests are directly involved. The settlement was to be made in accordance with the general tener of the interpretation placed upon the Chayton and Bulwer treaty by the United States, with certain modifications.

when out the last remaining subject of dispute between the two countries."

And whereas the Clayton and Bulwer treaty contains stipulations which are in direct hostility to the cherished jelley and future welfare of the Enited States—stipulations calculated to operate adversely to the independent action of this republic in the line of duty which it may become imperative on it to adopt in regulating and controlling the affairs of the Central American States, and that consequently the abrogation of the and treaty is demanded alike by the honor and neterests of the Union: therefore,

Resolved, That the Frostfent be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not, in his opinion, incompatible with the public interest, any correspondence which may have passed since his inaquiration between this government and that of Great Britain, and between the government and that of Nicaragna, with respect to the termination or preservation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. CLINGMAN made a few remarker on, introduction.

Mr. CLINGMAN made a few remarks on introducing this resolution, stating that the protection of American interests required the immediate abrogation of the Clay-ton-Bulwer treaty, and calling attention to the manner in which American vessels have recently been searched by British cruisers while on their way to Central America.

by British crusers while on their way to Central America.

Mr. MASON objected to the immediate consideration of the resolution. It accordingly lies over until to-morrow under the rule.

Mr. BELL submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate;

Resolved, That there be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate to the unmarried daughters of Isaac Holland, late Assistant

On motion by Mr. BIGLER.

Resolved. That the President of the Senate be authorized and repasted to invite such officiating clergymen of the District of Columbia the office may be acceptable to officiate as Chaplains to the Senatoring the present session, and in such alternative as may be agree

Mr. GWIN moved that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of the Pacific railroad bill.

Mr. SLIDELL said that there were several important measures which he had desired to call up during the last session, but had not been able to do so, and he could not consent to give the Pacific railroad bill precedence over them; for the Senate at that time, by a very decided majority, voted to give that bill the go-by. One of these subjects was a modification of our neutrality laws, and another was in reference to some regulation of the banking system of the District of Columbia. There were other topics which he had no opportunity to bring before the consideration of the Senate, and he was unwilling that a question which had virtually been decided should be again taken up and consume an indefinite period in this short session of Congress.

Mr. GWIN replied that the senator was much mistaken in supposing that the Senate had by a decided ma-

Mr. GWIN replied that the senator was much mistaken in supposing that the Senate had by a decided majority rejected the Pacific railroad proposition; there was
only a majority of two, and the question was merely on
postponing the subject to the present session. The time
had now come which the Senate had appointed for considering the subject, and he hoped it would be taken up
at once. It stood earlier on the calendar than either of
the bills to which allusion had been made by the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. MASON stated that a railroad could not be constructed to the Pacific without the expenditure of a very

Mr. MASON stated that a railroad could not be con-structed to the Pacific without the expenditure of a very large sum of money; but in the present condition of the national treasury it was indispensably necessary that we should cut down the expenditures as far as possible. Mr. GWIN said that he could show that the bill proposed would not require such an enormous expense as the senator supposed; and the reason why he wanted the bill now taken up was to give the friends of the measure an opportunity to answer all these objections against it. The question being taken, the motion of Mr. Gwra was

agreed to, as follows YEAS-Messrs, Bell, Bigler, Bright, Broderick, Came

Mr. Gwis then proceeded to make an able and claborate speech in favor of the immediate construction of a railread to the Pacific, advocating it as a measure not only important as regards the growth of California and the development of mineral and agricultural riches of that section, but also in reference to the perpetuity of the Union. He argued that, irrespective of the incalculable advantages to the people of the United States, to their agriculture, commerce, manufactures, mines, and navigation, it could be demonstrated that as a mere financial question the revenues of the government would be augmented hundreds of millions of dollars beyond the contribution proposed in this bill by the construction of the road. These revenues would be increased in four different ways: Let from because Mr. Gwis then proceeded to make an able and elab out on proposed in this bill by the construction of the coad. These revenues would be increased in four different ways: 1st, from increased sales of public lands; 2d, rom the augmented revenue from imports; 3d, from the iminished expenses of the War Department; and, 4th, y the increased revenues and diminished expenditures of the Post Office Department.

When he had concluded.

When he had concluded—
On motion by Mr. MASON, the further consideration
of the subject was postponed until to-morrow; and, after
he consideration of executive business,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, from the Committee on gn Affairs, reported the following resolution: gRi Amars, reported the Enterthing telescents to requests of incomsistent with the public interest) to communicate all info on in his possession, or which may abority come into his poisses specting the reported recent acts of visitation by officers of the h navy of American vessels in the waters of the Gulf of Moxico.

Mr. MORGAN, of New York, objected.
Mr. CLAY moved that the rules be suspended; which
notion was agreed to.
The resolution was then unanimously adopted.

THE WATROUS DEPRACHMENT CARE. The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Judiciary in the case of John C. Watrous, district judge of the United States for the dis-

trict of Texas.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New York, said they wer Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New York, said they were not to investigate as to whether or not Judge Watrous had committed an offence against the statute laws of Texas, but whether he had offended the dignity of the people of the United Sates—whether he had transgressed the high obligations of his office—whether he had insulted the purity of the ermine with which he had been invested, and there was cause for that suspicion. After defining the powers of the House as the trying body, he entered upon the discussion of the merits of the case. He did not mean to say that his office had been used and he not innocent, but Judge Watrous having engaged in that speculation for the purchase of the three eleven-league grants of land, it was for him to satisfy the House that he did not intend that the natural consequences of his act should follow thereafter. He must show that he had no knowledge, no intention, that lies office should be used for the purpose of effecting a transfer of those cases to New Orleans, or he must be held guilty. If he said no more, gentlemen must agree with him in saying that Judge Waltrous must be held accountable. Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, believed it was their duty,

guilty. If he said no more, gentlemen must agree with him in saying that Judge Waltrom must be held accountable.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, believed it was their duty, upon the facts presented, to call upon the Senate, the great constitutional tribunal, to bring Judge Watrous to trial. He should not attempt an investigation of the testimony, because that had been gone into at length by a number of gentlemen in a manner calculated to arrest the attention of the House. He would cite, however, two or three facts which could not be disproved. It was shown that the eleven-league grant was purchased by parties in Texas and parties in Alabama, of whom Judge Watrous was one: that Judge Watrous, at the time the purchase was made, had no agency or connexton with the management of the business; but afterwards assumed certain responsibilities. The design of these parties was to bring these suits in the federal courts of Texas, in order that they might remove them to the State of Louisians. Mr. Davis, of Maryland, said if that design was brought home to Judge Watrous he then should be prepared to impeach him. He would say that the facts showed that League and Watrous were partners in a common undertaking, partners in the prosecution of a common design, partners deriving a common benefit. Under these circumstances, instead of its being necessary to rove what he suggested, it was necessary for Judge Watrous to prove the contrary in order to exonerate himself—the legal presumption being intat, if they were partners in the transaction, they were partners in the transaction, they were partners in the guilt. It was eaid that the ruling of Judge Watrous was an error of judgment, and that errors of judgment could not be regarded in an inquiry of this kind—that an error of judgment was not amenable to this House, and could not be disproved by the action of the Senate, sitting as a high court of impeachment. These gentlemen said a judge could not be impeached unless he had been guilty of corruption, or had done some act which involve

weather-cock to point out the ever-fluctuating breezes of popular opinion. He should be guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor if he were to consent to the putting upon trial of this judicial officer, whose conduct, so far as he had been able to see from the voluminous record, scrutinized and scanned as it had been by the eyes of malice, aided by public detraction, was not such as would warrant his impeachment. He thought he should be sent back to the people of Texas, and perhaps the day would come when they would know what it is to have an upright judge. It was not the first time that clamor had been raised against a judicial officer, and he hoped the House would not confine its action to anything that would add fuel to the flame.

Mr. READY, of Tennessee, caused a portion of the undelivered remarks of Mr. RRAGAN, of Texas, to be read from the Clerk's desk, in which that gentleman called the attention of the House to the statement of that portion of the committee against the impeachment that the eleven-league grant had been purchased by General Stephen F. Austin, and sold by Samuel M. Williams, his attorney. Mr. Rragan desired to know of Mr. Rrapy upon whose authority that statement had been made in the report. There was no such testimony before the committee that he was aware of, and he wanted to know who it was that had given the name of that great man to prevent the trial of Judge Watrous. Mr. Rrapy should not have deemed it necessary to answer the question, as the facts stated were simply given as the historical narrative of the La Vega claim, but that it was apparent the gentleman labored under the impression that some individual whose name did not appear in as the historical narrative of the La Vega claim, but that it was apparent the gentleman labored under the impression that some individual whose name did not appear in the report had communicated the information. In order that his mind might be disabused, he felt it to be his duty to answer, as well as to relieve the gentleman to whom the question was more particularly pointed. The statement had not been made by any gentleman whose testimony does not appear on the record, but was made upon the testimony of Samuel M. Williams, from which it appeared that General Austin was the owner of the land. It also appeared that General Austin was the owner of the land. It also appeared that General Austin left Texas for Mexico shortly after the purchase, and returned in 1835, and it was a part of the history of Texas that during his absence he was a prisoner. The proceeds of another claim had been used for his maintenance whilst incarcerated in Mexico, and it was a strong inference that the proceeds of the Le Vega grant took the same direction.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, had seen nothing in the testimony in reference to that purchase, and nothing that
showed that the proceeds of the sale had been appropriated to procure the release of General Austin. He
made the inquiry because he thought it was an unauthorized abuse of a great man's name. He did not believe
Colonel Austin had authorized any such statement.

Mr. READY said he should have read the testimony
of Samuel M. Williams on that subject, but he did not
wish to read more than was necessary to a proper understanding of the facts. He had said in his first speech
that it was an inference drawn from the testimony of

that it was an inference drawn from the testimon Williams. He certainly had not made the statement Williams. He certainly had not made the statement for the purpose of casting any imputation upon the character of General Austin; nothing was further from his mind. He had some knowledge of that gentleman's character up to 1836, and the pleasure and honor of some personal acquaintance with him. He could testify that he was a man of intelligence, and he believed him to be an honest man in every sense of the word; brave and patriotic as any man that ever breathed the breath of life. He would be as far from casting a stain upon his honor as any man living. living.

Mr. REAGAN imputed no improper intention to Mr

Mr. REAGAN imputed no improper intention to Mr. READY, and was satisfied with the statement he had made to the House. It was an inference, and not a fact.

Mr. ADRIAN, of New Jersey, then proceeded to argue in favor of the impeachment. The only motive he could attribute to the parties in securing Judge Watrous as a partner was that of obtaining the removal of the trial of the case to New Orleans, for shortly after the title was vested they found suits instituted in the federal courts of Texas, over which Judge Watrous presided.

Mr. TAPPAN, of New Hampshire, said the evidence showed that League was casually in his room, the subject was brought up in conversation, and finally, through Judge Watrous, the Alabama gentleman was brought into the transaction. There was no evidence that he went over and engaged Judge Watrous in the speculation.

Mr. ADRIAN replied that it was immaterial whether or not he came there in the first instance or the second,

Mr. ADRIAN replied that it was immaterial whether or not he came there in the first instance or the second, or whether or not he came there casually or by accident, or by precencerted contract. They found a statement made by Judge Watrous himself, in which he admitted that he came into his office and proposed to him to embark in that speculation.

Mr. CLARK B. COCHRANE, of New York, obtained

the floor; pending which, Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, asked that the Committee on the Library be discharged from the fur-ther consideration of the "joint resolution directing the printing of certain reports therein mentioned," and that it be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs; which

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the President of the United States, transmitting a copy of the treaty between the United States and Siam, and calling the attention of Congress to the necessity of pro-viding for the carrying into effect of certain stipulations

On motion of Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia, that portion the message asking for means to execute the treaty as referred to the Committee of Ways and Means; the mainder was referred to the Committee on Foreign Af-

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the annual

report of the Superintendent of Public Printing; which was Isid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Also, a communication from the Clerk of the Hones of Representatives, transmitting a report of the contingent expenses of the Hones of Representatives during the last year; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

WALKER HATCHIERAY R.

Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, offered the following resolu

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be, and they are hereby, instructed to prepare and report a latit making appropriation for such necessary series of money as may in their judgment, be required for taking the eighth ceases of the United States, according to the provisions of the act of Congress approved May 22, 1830 at 113d and and providing for the taking of the events and atthespinst constance of the United States, and to fix the number of the House of Representatives, and provide for their future approximant among the several States."

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, inquired whether it did not provide for the taking of the census under the old law.
Mr. HUGHES replied that it instructed the Committee of Ways and Means to make an appropriation for taking Mr. STANTON. Guess it had better be postponed for

Mr. HUGHES (understanding that objection had been

made) moved to suspend the rules; pending which, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved that the Hor

ljourn ; pending which, Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, inquired whether

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, inquired whether it would not come up the first thing on Monday if the House adjourned.

The SPEAKER replied that it would.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, wished to say that he should endeavor to get a vote upon the pending proposition to-morrow, at 3 o'clock.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, thought it would be better if the gentleman from Alabama, with the consent of the House, would agree to close the debate at 2 o'clock, as he contemplated making an argument after the previous question should be sustained. That would give him time to make his argument, but if the previous question should not be called before 3 o'clock, and then he should make his argument, perhaps it would prevent their voting to-morrow. oting to-morrow.

Mr. HOUSTON was willing, and proposed the previous

question to be taken now, with the understanding that it should take effect to morrow, at 2 o'clock; which was

agreed to.

Mr. BOYCE, of South Carolina, gave notice that he should call up the contested-election case from Maryland as soon as the impeachment case should be disposed of And then the motion of Mr. Washuurks was agreed to.

By Mr. FLORENCE: Memorial of Gregory Patti, praying that pendent may be granted him: referred to Committee on Invalid Fe-ions. Also, memorial of the cherks in the may yards of the Units States, graying for an increase of compensation: referred to Commi-tee on Naval Affairs.

States, praying for an increase of compensation: referred to Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. DiCk: Memorial of Archibald Mereman, a soldier of the war of 1812, asking Congress to great him a pension.

By Mr. WASHBURN, of Matine Notice of a bill providing for a home valuation of all goods, wares, and merchandiae upon which of eal goods, wares, and merchandiae upon which of ealers of the state of the st

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1858.

R. St. Clair Graham, esq., of Kansus Territory, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this court.

No. 17. The claimants and owners of the steamer Louisiana, appellants, vs. Isaac Fisher et al. The argument of this cause was continued by Messrs. Wallis and Price for the appellers, and concluded by Mr. Schley for the appellants. the appellants.

Adjourned until to-morrow 11 o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

The U. S. steam frigate Niagara, Capt. John S. Chauncey, arrived at New York on Saturday morning from Monrovia, Africa. She left New York September 12th, and came to at Charleston on the 18th, having received the re-captured Africans on board on the 19th, and on the 21st she left Charleston bound for Monrovia, stopping at Porto Grande and Porto Praya for coal, water, and medicines. On Monday, November 8th, the Niagara came to at Monrovia, and on the 9th sent the Africans ashore, together with provisions, clothing, and other stores furnished for their support and comfort by the American Colonization Society. Seventy-one of the negroes had died on the passage, leaving a balance of 200 out of the original number, 271, received on beard at Charleston. The reports brought by the Niagara from the African squadron are not very definite. None of the vessels were at Porto Praya when she touched there, but the Vincennes was daily expected. The sloop-of-war Dale would be bound home in a short time, the Bainbridge, as alresdy reported, had sailed for the rendezvous of the Paraguay expedition, the Marion had gone on a cruise, and Comlavalera reported slaver.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

age, of San Francisco, arrived in this city yesterday from St. Louis, having made the trip from San Francisco by the overland mail. Mr. Jewett, we see by the St. Louis and New York papers, is an earnest advocate of the Pacific railroad upon the mail route. He expresses great confidence that he can frame a scheme to effect the great end in view, which will entirely obviate the sectional and constitutional objections to the constitution of t constitutional objections to the construction of the Pacific Jewett fail in his very sanguine expectations, he may n ly hereafter with great confidence upon his Young Ame-ican son, who is a path-finder indeed.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

The steamer Moses Taylor, from Aspinwall on the 4th The steamer Moses Paylor, from Aspinwall on the 4th, arrived at New York yesterday. She brought 550 passengers, and nearly \$1,200,000 in gold. Ninety thousand dollars worth of California State warrants had been issued and recorded. The San Francisco markets were unsettled. Money was plentiful. One hundred and forty of the Washington's passengers had got passage on the Sonora to San Francisco. The Pansma Herald says that Commodore McIntosh would not permit any more British visits to Assertion of the San Francisco.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hon. John Kelley, sheriff elect of New York, has filed his resignation as a member of Congress, to take effect December 25th. Joseph W. Taylor, of Greene, is employed in the preparation of a work to be entitled "The Lives of the Governors of Alabama, with Sketches of the Political History

Gen. G. J. Pillow, of Tennessee, is in this city, a guest at the residence of his brother-in-law, Hon. A. V. Brown, Postmaster General.

The Hon. L. M. Keitt, of South Carolina, will delive the address before the Literary Society of this institution it is next suppose commencement. at its next annual comm

Licutenant J. M. Gilliss, United States navy, whom the Smithsonian Institute some time since despatched on an astronomical expedition to South America, has re-turned home. George Harris, esq., has made arrangements to con

mence the publication of a democratic paper in Knox ville. He is the renowned author of the "Sat Lovengood" papers, which have been universally read and admired, and wields the pen of a ready writer.

Rev. Whiteford Smith has been elected president, and the Rev. T. E. Wannamaker professor of mathemathe Columbia Female College, Both gentlement

accepted. Hon. Thomas Ruffin, of Alamance county, has been chosen to fill the vacancy on the bench of the supreme court of North Carolina, occasioned by the death of Chief Justice Nash.

Chief Justice Nash.

Archbishop Hughes delivered a sermon at New York on Sunday, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, on the subject of the Cathelic Church as a Teacher. During his discourse he alluded to the question of the Bible in our public schools, and also to the establishment of an American Catholic College at Rome, for the benefit of which a collection was taken up.

We learn from the Chilicothe Advertiser that James wife rather unceremoniously, not so much as deigning inform his neighbors whither he was going. He left be hind him a wife and two children.